NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1843. [NO. 45.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Worcester Palladium.

SILK BUSINESS.

Mr Editor—It is with the greatest pleasure that I send you the following letter, received a few days since. Mr Gill, the author, is a gentleman of the highest character as a man, and as a *business* man. The document is, in my opinion, more important than any thing that has appeared in relation to the silk culture in this country. The letter was written in answer to one written by me, stating some facts and reasonings in favor of open feeding, and inquiring in regard to his experience on the same subject.

Yours, truly, I. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, April 18, 1843.

—

MOUNT PLEASANT,
Jefferson Co., Ohio, April 17, 1843.

I. R. BARBOUR, Esq.—Dear Sir—Your views relative to thorough ventilation are in accordance with my own experience—having been engaged for the past five years in all the deparments, both growing and manufacturing. It gives me great pleasure to announce to you, that I shall continue to prosecute my labors as heretofore. During the past year, I have much enlarged my operations, both feeding and manufacturing, and have furnished employment to about fifty hands on an average, the year round; and have manufactured upwards of $9000 worth of silk goods the past year, consisting of all the varieties of staple silk in demand, equal to any imported, and sold them readily as made, at a reasonable advance on their cost of production and manufacture. In fact, my efforts have been crowned with complete success, and I am rapidly and permanently enlarging my operations in all the various departments.

In the past five years of my feeding operations, I have frequently met with partial failures, and occasionally entire loss of lots of worms from extremely warm, close, and confined weather—but never from cold. I have tried all the plans of feeding and ventilating cocooneries used or known in the United States. I found they were very deficient in accomplishing the objects desired, viz: cheapness and simplicity of construction, proper ventilation, cleanliness and economy in feeding. These objects are essential to the success of the business.

After testing all the various methods and recommendations for feeding, and studying the nature, habits, and wants of the worms thoroughly, I finally studied out and adoped the following plan, which meets all these important objects. I have sent a model and description to the Patent Office, and expect a patent therefor in a few days. I shall feed extensively on this plan the coming season. I fully believe my invention will work as complete a revolution in the growing of silk, as the discovery of the gin did in that of cotton. I have named it Gill's Patent Feeding Tent and Silk Worm Ventilating Cradle.

Description:—The Tents and Cradles may be constructed of any size and of any materials suitable, keeping in view the principles of construction. I adopt, as a convenient size, a tent 15 feet wide, 50 feet long, side posts 4 feet apart, drove in the ground, and stand above ground 6 feet high each side, for centre posts 8 feet apart, drove in the ground, and stand 8 feet above ground—ridge and eave poles to be fastened along the top of each of those three ranges of posts or stakes—the tent cloth to be of linen or any other fabric suitable. It may, or otherwise, be impregnated with paint, tar, or other substance as desired to give protection from the weather, and to extend from the bottom on one side over the top and down to the bottom on the other side, with weight poles or rollers at the bottom on each side, so that the tent cloth may be rolled up to the square, or let down at pleasure, to give free circulation of air, or exclude the same, rain and sunshine at pleasure; the canvass is most convenient in strips 10 feet wide, and side rollers same length; these when down to rest against a plank fastened along the two outsides of upright posts. The rollers of cloth when down, should reach within 6 inches of the ground, and a drain under them to carry off the water. I use the ground for the floor.

The feeding-ventilating-cradles are constructed to embrace the following principles, and of sizes to suit the breadth of tents, leaving an aisle along one side, and between each cradle. To furnish a tent 15 feet wide, the cradle should have three rockers 4 feet long, made of plank, 15 to 18 inches broad and about 1 1-2 inch thick; a trough (resting across their centres, let in by a notch in the rockers,) 12 feet long, 1 foot wide, and one end closed—from the points of the rockers, attach upright posts, 30 inches long, inclined out and a cap attached to their tops on each side, and parallel with the trough—to this cap and side of the trough, fallen lath 1-8 of an inch apart, whole length of trough on both sides, forming when done a rack about 2 1-2 feet deep and 5 feet wide at the top. Across the trough fasten slats about 1 foot apart, on which to lay mulberry branches; on these branches put the worms after their second moulting, or when about half grown, and feed them until they spin, with branches cut about one foot long, with their leaves on—suspended over each cradle, have a *fan* made of bonnet boards or any other thing suitable, with a pendulum coming down from the shaft which is across the tent, in two of the upright posts; this the feeder can put in motion in passing, as also rocking the cradles, thereby removing all impure air about the worms and among the branches and shaking down all dry leaves, litter and excrements into the trough, into which occasionally pour a bucket of water at the upper end, and all is washed out at open end, leaving it pure and clean. The motion of the cradle is agreeable to the silk worm, approximating to the waving of the branches when they feed on the tree in a state of nature. Another important advantage is, that no worms can fall through to the ground, and those that happen to fall down in the brush, crawl to the lath sides and mount to the top immediately; also, the worms readily spin among the clean bare brush, making but little floss, and seldom ever double cocoons. On the rockers I fix a fender, made of tin or any other material suitable, that entirely prevents mice, (the enemy to silk worms,) also, ants and other insects from ascending to the worms.

This system throughout, is simple, cheap, and easy of constructing, and meets all the wants of the worm and greatly facilitates the feeding. It curtails expenses about one-half, and more than doubles the quantity and quality of cocoons raised from a given quantity of *eggs*, over the most successful results of the most improved method of feeding heretofore practiced. With this tent and cradle, and Dr. Thomas White's patent Reel and Twister, which Mr Harris, my machinist, has made perfect, every farmer may raise, reel, and twist silk, with a certainty of a much more profitable return for his labor and investments than in any other of his present pursuits. I authorize you to adopt this system, in your own feeding operations, without charge, to show to the feeders in your region what it is. I will sell individual rights at ten dollars each, and county and State rights low in proportion, or I am willing that any feeder should adopt my patent system, and he give me one-third of the *surplus* cocoons he raises over the same quantity he can raise from the same amount of eggs hatched and fed in the old ways, or I will give individual rights for three bushels of merchantable cocoons, or two lbs. reeled silk. Will you take an agency for the sale of rights in your State, and on what conditions?

I continue to purchase the best merchantable cocoons at $4 per bushel—inferior in proportion. Even reeled silk of 8 to 10, or 10 to 12 fibres, $5 per lb.—payable half in domestic silks, half in cash, if desired.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. GILL.

Remarks.—1. Mr Gill's statements as to matters of fact, are entitled to implicit credit. As a large grower of silk, and a large manufacturer, he has the greatest possible interest in adopting himself, and in establishing throughout the country, the *best mode of feeding*. Besides, his high character puts all skepticism as to his statements out of the question.

2. For two years I have been collecting and publishing facts, all going to establish the great principle on which Mr Gill's plan is based, viz: *open feeding*, giving your worms heaven's pure air, and all of it. *This is nature.*

3. Six years' experience and quite an extended correspondence, has fully satisfied me that we have much more to dread from *heat* than from *cold*. Hot sultry weather, with no air stirring, is always bad, and in enclosed buildings, with large lots of worms nearly ready to spin, is almost certainly fatal. Hence the advantages of an open shed or tent, and the still further benefit of a *local* circulation of air, as secured by Mr Gill's simple contrivance—the cradle and fan.

4. The expense of such a tent must be small. At the sail-lofts in our seaports, sails too much worn to be used on vessels, can be got cheap. A cradle as described, would take about 60 feet common lumber, board measure, and a carpenter can make one, rough planed, in a day, or day and a half. A tent 50 by 15 feet would accommodate six cradles 12 feet in length. Each cradle will feed, I think, 15,000 worms—say 75 to 85,000 for the tent.

5. I take it to be essential to this system that the eggs be hatched, and the worms be fed from the *first* in a perfectly natural state of the atmosphere; that is, hatch and feed in an open room until your worms are removed to the tent as directed; and that it be done in the early part of the season.

6. On this system of feeding, the silk culture may be extended indefinitely and as rapidly as trees can be multiplied. The silk grower may have tents located in different fields—wherever the soil is most favorable for the growth of the tree.

7. I have already published (see New Genesee Farmer for April,) my purpose to feed at least a few thousands under a canvass awning. I have now only to add, that the first rainy day will find me and my boys making cradles.

I. R. B.

THE QUINCE.

As the time for planting fruit trees has come round, I wish to call attention to, and invite a more extensive cultivation of, the quince tree. The fruit of this tree, either green or dried, always commands a very generous price, and the market is never overstocked with it. The quince produces the finest fruit when planted in a moist soil, and in a sheltered situation: it may be propagated by layers or cuttings, or by grafting. The younger trees produce the finest fruit, and they should be renewed every ten or twelve years, as by that time they become aged, though they will survive for a much longer period, but not generally to produce fine and fair fruit.

The trees being small, they occupy but little room, and are not very liable to be injured by cattle, if placed near a fence. A field of ten acres is 660 feet on each side, and at a distance of ten feet apart, will well accommodate 264 trees around the fence, without interfering with the agricultural operations within the enclosure. In a few years this number of trees would produce, on a very moderate calculation, 66 bushels of quinces annually, which at the lowest price they were ever known to sell, would net a sum clear of all expenses, far greater than can be produced by any other crop occupying the same space.—*Farmers' Cab.*

To Make Yeast.—Take two middling sized boiled potatoes, mash, and add a pint of boiling water and two table spoonfuls of brown sugar. One pint of hot water should be applied to every half pint of the compound. Hot water is better in warm weather. This yeast being made without flour, will keep longer, and is said to be much better than any other.—*Selected.*

Scours in Calves.—We have never, says the Southern Planter, found any remedy for the scours preferable to boiled skimmed milk. This should be given warm.

From the Maine Farmer.

VEGETABLE RUST.

It may be recollected by some, that several years ago, I made some remarks on the subject of Rust—*Vegetable Rust*—the substance of which was, that a piece of beans planted on plains land, when in the first blossom, began to rust so badly as to appear spoiled. I put a handful of slacked lime upon each hill, which effectually stopped the progress of the rust. The second blooming came out fresh, and I had quite a crop. In addition to this, I now wish to state some further observations on the subject.

I last spring wished to give my vines every facility for growth, and for that purpose, dug trenches and filled them with the bottom of a stercorary or hog-yard, which had been piled up the fall preceding—very rich, as I thought—covered the whole with earth, and put in the seed of winter and summer squashes, cucumbers, water and musk melons, each of which shot up with uncommon vigor, and grew till the vines had acquired a length of from one to three yards, with dark green leaves, promising a crop exceeding my most sanguine expectations. The weather was rather wet and quite warm, and to my surpise, I discovered in the midst of the water-melon hills or drills, something which appeared as though some person had purposely mangled them, just as far out as I found the manure extended—the rest of the vines looking thrifty, but declined gradually till they were entirely destroyed. The musk-melons were soon attacked with the same disease, and I put on a large quantity of lime under the vines on the ground: the consequence seemed to be to stay the plague. The melons, then as large as the fist, grew to a moderate size, but were not very good. The cucumbers came next, but were tough enough to fight it out without the aid of lime. Squashes seemed checked, but gave a tolerable yield.

My next observation was on the vines of pole beans, manured with common long manure, with an addition, plentifully applied, of the aforementioned manure, on land rather hungry and poor, beside some fancy corn; and to my surprise, instead of a luxuriant growth, it was rusty, tardy, and stinted, till the lime application; then went on better, but yielded a light crop where I anticipated abundance—corn small, beans quite small, and speckled with rust, with the exception of those on the top which grew afterwards.

My next advance was in a field of potatoes adjoining. Passing through for the purpose of destroying the scattering weeds, to prevent them from seeding, just at the time the first appearance of rust on the tops was discoverable, I found spots on the ground, generally in the hill where a fume seemed to have come up, which had the appearance of the smoke of powder in the pan of a musket, and wherever this occurred, the rust had commenced its work of destruction.

I recollect a few years ago I had a piece of wheat which looked finely, but was attacked, as I thought, with the fly. I thought to punish them at least, if it did no good, and I sowed on about a bushel and a half or two bushels of air-slacked lime to the acre, and to my satisfaction, I found the little insects disperse within the short space of twelve hours, almost entirely, and a fume going up from the ground, visible some rods off. On this wheat, some appearances of rust had been previously manifest, but from the time of liming, seemed to gain none. To make sure, however, I put on another slight dressing, and had a good crop of wheat, equal to twentytwo bushels to the acre.

I am not chemist enough to say what the cause of rust is, or what will be a sure remedy; but wish to throw out these hints, that experiments may be tried by those more competent to act more to the point by the aid of science and sufficient time.

The importance of our crops which are liable to rust, is sufficient to encourage all to examine into facts—potatoes and wheat in particular. The average crop of potatoes is lessened by rust, probably, one hundred bushels to each farmer, at least worth from $15 to $20, and the wheat nearly as much more. This rust may arise from a gaseous matter generated by the decomposition of manure, and which lime may from some kind of affinity, serve to absorb. If not that, what is it?

The use of lime sowed on to potato fields, might be further beneficial to the crop, especially if I was right in supposing that the germ of the fly or some insect is secreted in the unhealthy vine. This is proved by exposing green vines to a certain degree of heat, and millions appear in a larva state. Lime will serve at least to trouble them, and will surely do no hurt.

The use of lime on potatoes has often been recommended to put in the hill. If any good results from that, it may be the same alluded to above. The insect or larva has the appearance of the weevil, and that it is so, is supported by the fact that corn and potato ground, side by side, all alike, are differently affected by the weavil when sowed with wheat—the potato part being much the most injured, especially when the tops are left on the ground.

E. W.

Important to Farmers.—Hart Massey, Esq., of this village, took a small portion of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result: the five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, yielded more than twentyfive rows planted without any preparation; the five rows were untouched by the worm, while the remainder of the field suffered severely from their depredation.

We should judge that not one kernel saturated with saltpetre was touched by the worm; while almost every hill in the adjoining piece suffered severely. No one who examined the field, could doubt the efficacy of the preparation—so striking was the difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

This experiment should be extensively tested as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.—*Wash. Standard.*

Sects.—We knew one Leonard Jones who got up a sect of "Live Forevers," and actually had followers who believed they would never die. They had an establishment in the lower part of Kentucky, and were getting along quite well until an epidemic thinned off the believers. Jones afterwards tried to form a sect of "Non-Eaters," and got some followers. They were to eat less and less every day, until they lived upon nothing. He made a bold effort to conform to his own creed, until he happened to be at a hotel in Louisville, where a roast turkey so moved his bowels that he fell from grace, and subsequently turned Mormon, and is now probably a Millerite.—*N. O. Bee.*

EXHAUSTION OF SOIL BY INDIAN CORN.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Dear Sir—Your last paper contains some remarks on the exhaustion of soil by Indian corn. The actual amount of earths, &c. withdrawn by 2000 lbs. of green stalks, is about 78 lbs. From the results of Sprengel, (to whom I am chiefly indebted for the earthy ingredients of the analyses I lately sent you,) I deduce the following proportion of each element in a ton of stalks:

Potash,	3.78 lbs.
Soda,	.08 "
Lime,	13.04 "
Magnesia,	4.72 "
Alumina,	12. "
Iron,	0.08 "
Manganese,	.40 "
Silex,	54.16 "
Sulphuric acid,	2.12 "
Phosphoric acid,	1.08 "
Chlorine,	0.12 "

If corn takes so great an amount of lime, what becomes of the theory that wheat fails in New England, because its soil wants that element?

The April No. of the London Annals of Chemistry, which I have just received, contains the following extract from a letter of Hermann, published in Erdmann's Journal of Pharmacy. Perhaps you may like it for your paper. Hermann is an acute chemist at Moscow.

Your ob't serv't,

SAM'L L. DANA.

Lowell, Ms., April 29, '43.

"I have just made a discovery, (says Hermann,) which will certainly prove to be of great importance in many respects, viz: that the chief part of the extractive components of the juice of plants, and therefore those of officinal extracts of plants, likewise, consists of the principles of mould; and I distinguished in these juices the following in particular:

"Humic acids—[termed in this country, geic acids;]
"Mould deposit acid;
"Apocrenic acid;
"Crenic acids; and
"Extractive humus.

"This discovery will, I hope, decide the question, at present so much agitated, on the nourishment of plants—as it is highly improbable that these mouldy substances contained in the juices of plants, should not have been absorbed from the mould earth (humus,) but formed from carbonic acid, ammonia, and water."

Hermann promises soon, a more detailed account.

☞These results of analyses, which we are very thankful to Dr. Dana for furnishing, indicate that corn is a great exhauster. For if we suppose that the stalks will weigh 5 lbs. per hill, and that the acre has four thousand hills—then the weight of stalks upon the acre will be 10 tons, and we must multiply the numbers which Dr Dana has furnished, by 10, in order to get at the exhaustion made by the stalks on an acre.

The result then will show nearly 38 lbs. of potash, 130 lbs. of lime, 120 lbs. of alumina, and 541 lbs. of silex as the quantity required, for the growth upon an acre.

We know of no particular reason for distrusting the correctness of the above analyses, and yet we should like much to have our own chemists work upon our American corn, in all its different varieties. Would there be as much lime in stalks grown upon Massachusetts soil? The great quantity of silex does not surprise us, for the coating of the stalk by its hardness, shows that it must contain this in large quantities—and yet corn grows well on peat lands, where silex is apparently almost wanting. How to explain the matter we know not.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

COLLECTING MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

Mr Editor—In a communication the last season, it was my purpose to give farmers some familiar lessons on the subject of collecting materials to enrich fields. Such lessons may be useful to some men, who are strangely afraid of all instruction reduced to any thing like scientific form. We can appeal to indications in nature and deduce practical principles against which no prejudice will be likely to arise, and which may prove salutary guides even under all the light science could shed on the subjects.

Collections in temporary ponds and peat swamps are manifestly composed of the best portions of the soil of surrounding highlands and vegetable matters in a partially decayed state. No man will doubt the utility of restoring to the high lands what the wind and water have taken from them. On the same principle, farmers at this season should search for lodgements by the roadside and in hollows. The rains and winds of winter carry vast quantities of vegetable matters and rich mould into these situations, which if not gathered, soon will be dispersed, and in great measure lost.

The borders of fields on the sides of stone walls and fences, should as often as once in four or five years be plowed, and the surface carted on to portions of the farm where the soil is of somewhat different texture. The forest should be made tributary to the barnyard and compost heap, not only in the collection of fallen leaves, but often in the removal of a portion of the surface soil, and this can be usefully applied to several purposes, without entering the compost heap at all. There is probably no better material to place under and around young fruit trees: it will also prove a valuable dressing for fields where it is intended a year or two hence to sow wheat.

During the season of vegetation, much can be accomplished in gathering small bushes, wild grasses and weeds: these mixed with almost any loam, will form a rich compost heap.

Nearly every farmer can avail himself of the above suggested resources for increasing his manure heaps and enriching his farm. Can there be any just foundation for the language of complaint we so often hear? Farmers tells us they would do a great deal more, and cause their farms to present new and more attractive aspects, if it were in their power to make manure. Is there one among the complainers who avails himself of more than half the resources presented on his own farm? It is not the want of means that occasions the diminutive appearance of compost heaps,—it is want of labor. We attempt the management of large farms without much expense. In saving the wages of laborers, we rob the soil, and in the end its nakedness is manifested to our shame, disgrace, and often abject poverty. The maxim that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," should become a rule with all managers of land. They should always keep their fields within the limits of the expense they are willing to incur in the cultivation of them. A few well managed acres will yield more clear profit than a great farm half fenced and half tilled. If any doubt the correctness of this assertion, we earnestly invite them to make one fair experiment in high cultivation.

April 20th, 1843. M. A.

Learning from "Dad."—It is too often the case in this country, that young men instead of relying on their own powers of mind to investigate the different subjects connected with agricultural pursuits, rely solely on the knowledge which their fathers can impart, and never dream of turning aside from the track which others have pursued before them.

We recollect on one occasion meeting with a farmer whom we invited to subscribe to our journal, and inquiring the price and the objects of the paper, he asked his son, a young man of perhaps sixteen or eighteen years, if he would like to have an agricultural paper; to which he replied, that he wanted a paper that had funny stories in it. On our remarking that a knowledge of his pursuit was of far greater consequence to him than a perusal of funny stories, he very promptly answered, "I can learn enough about farming from Dad." We fear that this opinion is far too prevalent among the sons of farmers in this country, and that they rely more on "Dad" than on their own exertions. We ask farmers to think of these things, and see whether their duty does not require that they place within the reach of the youth under their charge, information which shall enable them not only to make a proper choice of business, but which will qualify them for the proper discharge of the business of their choice.—*Central New York Farmer.*

Cockroaches.—The following method of destroying these detestable intruders, is at once simple and effective:—Procure from the apothecary a small quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called *poke root.* Boil it in water, until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquor with good molasses: spread the mixture in large platters or soupplates; place these wherever the cockroaches visit, and the enemy will be found slain by fifties and hundreds in the following morning. A gentleman to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in one night, by the above process, and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly infested by the enemy, the place was quitted entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the field.—*Bost. Gaz.*

Industry.—Every young man should remember that the world always has and always will honor industry—at least that part of the world whose respect is worth gaining. The useless idler, or he who seeks exercise in amusements that produce no useful end, may look with scorn upon the smutty laborer engaged in his toil: but his scorn is praise; his contempt is an honor. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and good among men, and give the priceless bliss of an easy conscience, peace of mind and health of body. Toil on then, young men. Make your business an amusement: look upon labor as a blessing, not as a curse, and you will have no cause to envy the pampered sons of wealth.—*Selected.*

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

BLINDS TO BRIDLES FOR HORSES, &c.

Mr Hill—In the Visitor for the last month, I noticed a short article recommending bridles without blinds, as having a tendency to prevent horses from shying or taking frights. I agree with the writer upon this subject, and since my attention was drawn to it, which was some years ago, I have remarked that horses, especially young ones, are more liable to take fright wi h the blind bridle than without. Some may suppose that the wagon or carriage has its influence in this, but I think it is more attributable to the blinds. Some years ago, I read in an account of an English traveller in Germany, that the horses in their carriages had no blinds to their bridles, and that in travelling, or with loads, their heads were not reined up, but left at full liberty. This mode was approved by the traveller for the reasons assigned by the Germans, that horses are not apt to be frightened when they can see—that their eye-sight is injured by blinds excluding air and light, and compelling the animal to a constrained and unnatural exertion of that organ;—these were the reasons assigned. For the other peculiarity of leaving the horse's head free, especially when on the roads with heavy loads, the reasons are that he works easier when he can swing his head and adapt it to his exertions, than when restrained; that in rising a hill with a heavy load, a horse will bend his neck low towards the ground, and that he will pull a load of greater weight than he can do if his head is reined up high, &c. Every one is aware how skillful the Germans are in managing cattle, and especially horses, and every laboring man proves the very great importance of having the limbs in a proper position for the exertion of muscular power. Those people who pull against horses, or rather let the horses pull against them, have not so great a superiority in strength as may be imagined from these exhibitions of strength. It is simply by placing themselves in a position for resistance, by which their muscular powers are brought most successfully to operate to counteract the exertions of the horses. This is well known to anatomists and those versed in the art of performing these feats. Does not the same reasoning hold good in horses in putting forth their strength? It may answer the purpose of a gay appearance, for carriage horses of those who ride for health or pleasure; but I feel persuaded that if our farmers would use bridles without blinds, and give horses a free use of their heads for a short time, we should not see the present practice again recurred to.

We have in this State a good breed of horses, which, every thing considered, cannot perhaps be improved by a different race, although much may be done by attention in crossing for points. But we have in very many cases much room for improvement in the accommodations and treatment of this noble, high-spirited, hard-tempered animal.

There is great, and it is believed, often unnecessary cruelty practiced in what is termed breaking colts. Horses appear grateful for kind treatment,—they show evident signs of affection to those who treat them kindly. The Arabs, who possess, perhaps, the most courageous and fiery breed of horses known, have at the same time the most docile and best trained. They sleep with them in the same tent; their children lie down and climb upon their horses without fear and without injury. I once knew a man in our sister State of Massachusetts, who reared, and broke to harness, a great number of colts. He was a practical man, of the old three-cornered school, and the last man in my native town who wore, which he did to the last, the revolutionary hat. He had great fondness for horses, and used to say that although he had broken hundreds of colts, he had never struck one with the weight of a lash. His practice was first to put a bridle only upon a colt, and fasten him to the haimes of an old steady horse before the oxen about the farm, and let him lead in this way for a day or two. He then put on a collar and haimes, and let him lead about for a day or so more, as convenient. Any horse would answer, but the best was the mother of the colt. Next he put the traces in addition, but fastened them up between the haimes, and merely let them jingle about the sides of the animal, and this answered for one or two days more, or at a number of times when convenient. By this time the young animal became accustomed to the feel and rattle of harness, and also to *go slow*, which is an important object. To finish, he is hitched before the oxen by the side of another horse, with an empty cart.

In this way, without the least severity, his young horses would readily go in harness, and as my old friend said, they would pull soon enough. When once learned to go slow, they would readily learn to go fast, and after a few days of use by the side of another horse, they would quietly go without such company. We all know how important it is to form good habits in horses; that if when young they become frightened or discouraged, it is rare that they ever forget it; and we also know that when a horse is what is termed obstinate, they will die under the lash before they will move forward. This is generally, if not always, owing to mismanagement at first—and whatever is done, a colt should never be brought into use by a timid man, for the animal will most certainly find it out.

Have we not, many of us, much room for improvement in the treatment of this animal, which a kind Providence has bestowed for our use? After a hard day's toil, we require a wholesome meal and a comfortable repose: does not the animal that has toiled with us, require as much? My old three-cornered friend was ever kind to his horses; it was a rule with him never to let a horse stand upon any other than a dirt or clay floor, and this should be level, or very nearly so. A horse when standing, if left to himself, will never stand on sloping ground. He takes a level spot, and almost every one has remarked the horses in a livery stable, that if not in the act of eating, they stand back at the halter's length, because this brings their hinder feet upon the raised part, or rather brings the animals upon a level. If our stables are, as they should be, on dry ground, a very little clay or dirt twice a year, will suffice to fill up the inequalities produced by the wear of the feet, and keep the horse's feet in better condition and their joints less liable to swell than when on a plank or paved floor.

As a general truth, do we not drive our horses too fast? All horses have a natural gait, and when pushed beyond that, it wears upon them and makes them prematurely old. Nine times out of ten it would be difficult I think to assign any good cause for fast driving. If the surgeon is wanted to take up an artery, and which, if not done promptly, the man must die, why then put the horse to his best, and if he is well used at other times, he will be enabled to do it so much the quicker; but these cases, and similar ones, are rare, and we lose more than a little by fast driving. All teamsters accustomed to take heavy loads, are aware of the fact that, with good keeping, their horses are easily kept in good condition, for they move slowly. By fast driving, we lose in the wear and breakage of the carriage; we lose in the expense of keeping our horses in creditable condition; they are made prematurely old by the heat and cold from the violent exercise; and to the man of a good heart who is tender of the mute animals given us for our use and not abuse, is there not also a loss in our humane feelings.

A FARMER.

From the Conn. Farmers' Gazette.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Mr Editor—This being the usual time for preparing the ground for spring planting, particularly for those crops that require more than once plowing, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, &c.; and as the present promises to be an unusually late season for planting, I would take the liberty of suggesting a mode of preparing for, and planting potatoes, that may save considerable labor, facilitate the operation, and leave the land in excellent tilth for after-dressing.

My mode is, so soon as the land is free from frost and dry, plow *deep* and clean, then spread on such manure as may suit your convenience, let this be well mixed by harrowing both ways, then proceed to planting by drawing a straight furrow with the plow about four inches deep; let your boys immediately follow, dropping the potatoes at such distances as may suit the ideas of the planter. I allow twelve to fifteen inches apart, then cover up with the next furrow, and by the time your boys have completed the first row, you have finished the covering: then plow your third furrow, which must be planted as the first, and so proceed till all is completed; then your rows will be from 24 to 30 inches distant, according to the width of your furrow. So soon as the potatoes appear above ground, give them a good harrowing; you need not fear injuring them; it will only destroy the early growth of weeds, save one hoeing, pulverize the ground, and give the potatoes a fine start of their enemies; and with a single hoeing and free use of the cultivator, you will, if the land is tolerably clean, see the murphies out of danger; although an extra turn with the cultivator or plow will do no harm. If the plow is used, the operator should take care not to ridge up too high or too near, as the flatter the ridge, the more moisture is retained for a dry season. Very respectfully, your friend,

Hamden, April 6th, 1843. T. W.

Corn Broadcast.—In an experiment of sowing corn broadcast on the 1st of June, at the rate of 1 1-2 bush. per acre, on rich land, Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland, N. Y., obtained 18 tons of green stalks per acre. The stalks were so full of saccharine matter, that the cattle ate them perfectly clean when dry, though they were not cut up fine. The yield was estimated at six tons dry fodder per acre, and was raised on a clover sod turned over and sown the last of May, and the corn cut Sept. 15. The saccharine matter, which goes to supply the corn in the ear, is retained in the stalk when not suffered to ear, and materially adds to its nutritive properties.—*Am Agricult.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

I remember the rage for joint-stock companies, which swept through England about the year 1825, and am tempted to copy from a record of the time, an account of "The Caledonian Dairy Company," for the amusement of your readers. Its purpose was to supply the inhabitants of Edinburgh with pure milk. The land was purchased for £8,000, and £14,000 more were expended in the erection of a building, which is thus described:

"In the front of the edifice is a semicircular projection, in the centre of which is the principal entrance, having a column on either side for the support of a handsome pediment. The interior of this projection contains a saloon, correspondent with it in form, and through which the visitor passes into the great Byre, which is supported by two rows of cast-iron pillars; the stalls being divided by the same metal, and capable of containing 200 cows under one roof. It is 30 feet high, and from the centre of it rises a large dome, for the purpose of light and ventilation: it is also lighted, and air admitted at both ends and on one of the sides; and from a gallery over the principal door, the visitor has a pleasing view of the whole. The troughs are of stone, and each is supplied with a pipe, by means of which it can readily be cleansed, or water admitted for the common drink of the animals. Arched vaults extend below, through the whole length of the Byre, (cow house,) into which the urine passes and the dung is conveyed, from whence the contents are removed through a tunnel opening on the main road.

"Over the saloon is a room for the Directors, and one above that for the servants. The other part of the building, that parallel with the Byre, contains the manager's house, counting house, churning house, engine house, to churn the cream, stores for potatoes, lofts for hay, steaming house, stables for horses, a shed for the bull, and every thing that can be required in such a place; the land next the road being tastefully laid out as a lawn and shrubbery, with an ice-house for the milk in summer. But like all other speculations of the kind, it did not answer. There were never more than 160 or 170 cows in the Byre, and these rapidly diminished in number, until the magnificent concern was so plainly a losing one, that it was abandoned by the company."

Now, with this enormous outlay for buildings, land, stock, &c., the wages of manager, servants, cost of food for cows, with wear-and-tear and casualties, what would be reasonable to calculate as the probable income for the support of the concern? Why, supposing that each cow gave two gallons of milk a day, the whole year—which is a very large yield—the whole quantity for 200 cows would be 146,000 gallons, which, at 16 cents per gallon, first hand, would amount to $23,360, about one-half of which sum would go for rent of land and buildings, at 10 per cent. on the cost of erection; so that each cow would have to pay about $50 per annum, for rent of stall; leaving the other half to pay interest for stock, manager's and servant's wages, food, taxes, wear-and-tear and casualties, and a hundred other expenses not easily calculated.

But the delusion was of short duration: but the effects of the mania are still felt by hundreds of weak-minded persons, who were so infatuated as to believe that the time was come for every one to make a rapid fortune, without inquiring who were to be the *contributors*, if every one was to be a *receiver*.

We are all apt to say such things will be a warning for the future; but has such been the effect? Witness the mulberry mania, where all proposed to be *sellers* of trees, and no *buyers*, none contemplating the making of silk, except on a very small scale, to show how profitable it would be to purchase his stock of trees—*to keep them himself*, being quite out of the question.

But there is one speculation in which we may all indulge with safety—it is, in highly manuring and cultivating our lands. To be sure, we are promised no more than from 40 to 50 per cent. interest on the capital invested; but until we can do better, suppose that we submit to do business in this small way—depending upon it, however, that a "Lo here!" will soon again be heard, and another rush will take place, with the same fatal termination.

I am here tempted to relate an anecdote, the truth of which may be relied upon. On the south side of the Isle of Wight, England, there once lived a plain, honest, hard-working country tradesman, who had, by dint of industry, saved a considerable sum of money; but he was tempted to join a joint-stock company in the neighborhood, and adventured his all in fitting out a vessel in the fruit trade, by which he was told he would double his money the first voyage. But it so happened that the vessel was wrecked on her homeward passage, almost at his very door; the sea-shore being strewed with nuts, almonds, oranges, raisins, &c. The poor man thus lost his all, and was accustomed to walk the shore in despondency, lamenting his fate. While thus engaged one very fine morning, he fancied that the little rippling waves which ran up and embraced his feet, were wooing him to make another *spec*, when he immediately drew back, and exclaimed, "Deceitful sea! thou wantest more nuts and almonds, dost thou?"

JOHN TANEY.

Watery Potatoes.—Watery potatoes, or those in which carbon does not abound, are always deficient in nutritive qualities, which depend on the presence of carbon. The latter cannot exist in its just proportion independently of proper light and heat. Hence potatoes grown in an orchard are never good; the light and oxygen which should act upon them, is intercepted by the leaves of the various fruit trees; the deleterious portion of the carbon which the light and oxygen would have carried off, mixes with the watery particles of the vegetable, and it becomes not only deficient in nutriment, but absolutely unwholesome.—*Selected.*

Mr Wm. Putnam, of Methuen, tells us he soaks his cabbage seed in brimstone and soot to keep the worms from the roots. He says that he has good cabbages when others have nothing but pork for the boiler. He says any one can raise the Early York, but it requires more attention to raise the Drumhead.

He recommends coal dust for vines of all kinds—even cinders from the forge where sea-coal is burned. He spreads his coal dust on the surface, covering the whole ground, and he says the squash bug and the yellow bug are so much offended with such proceedings, that they fly away.—*Mass. Plowman.*

MAKING SOAP.

A lady correspondent of the Tennessee Agriculturist in a discourse to farmers' daughters, has the following remarks on soap making. The fair authoress, in our opinion, would make a most valuable contributor to the ladies' monthly magazines. Though the practical, matter-of-fact, common sense character of her articles might not be deemed to come within the legitimate range of *belles lettres*, they would have the merit of being *useful*—and that is more than can be said of two-thirds the stuff which makes up the pages of most of our popular monthlies. A young lady—either a farmer's daughter or a merchant's daughter—who intends to become a housewife, would profit infinitely more from a single essay upon the *soft soap* of domestic economy, than from whole tomes of the "*soft sodder*" of nauseating love-tales and "sentimental nonsense." But hear the lady:

"Among other things, let me tell you to learn how to make soap. I do not know that I should have thought of naming this, if my ignorance of soap-making had not troubled me exceedingly. At first I did not know the method, and depended on the old woman who lived with me, to make it. I went to her when the soap-keg was almost empty, and told her we must have some made as quick as possible. 'Why, lor! Miss, now do n't you see it ain't the right time of the moon?' I tried to persuade her that soap-making and the moon were but very slightly connected, if the other part of the business were well conducted. It was, however, to no purpose. I had to wait till the 'right time' came round, before I could get my soap. After this, when I had the superintendence of a large family, I was obliged to buy it by the barrel, because I did not well understand the manufacture of the article, and I was really ashamed that such extra expense was caused by my ignorance. Sometimes there was too much lime with the ashes; then again not enough: sometimes it was too greasy, and sometimes any thing but what it ought to be. I tell you my experience in the matter, so that you may learn from your mothers *now*, and not have the trouble of *learning*, when you ought to be making it. As I have given you so long a talk on the subject, I will add a receipt I found a short time since in the Cultivator, vol. v. page 124. It may be of use to some of your mothers if not to you. Mr Tomlinson writing to Judge Buel, says: 'My wife has no trouble about soap. The grease is put into a cask, and strong lye is added. During the year as the fat increases, more lye is stirred in, and all occasionally stirred with a stick that is kept in it. By the time the cask is full, the soap is made ready for use. It is made hard by boiling and adding a quart of fine salt to three gallons of soap. It is put into a tub to cool, and the froth scraped off. It is afterwards melted to a boiling heat, and a little rosin or turpentine given, which improves the quality.'

"Some of you will think me a most unsentimental sort of a woman, when I advise you to learn how good bread, butter, coffee, pickles, puddings, &c. are made; but you will have to learn some time, or do worse. Work with your own hands too, even if it should tarnish their whiteness a little. A man does not consider the beauty of a soft white hand a very strong recommendation, when he finds it has been kept for show and not for use. I think a young lady should be able to scour a kettle and grace a diamond. LUCY.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1843.

CORN FODDER.

Our readers will remember that we said much last season upon sowing corn for fodder. We thought well of this crop then, and we continue to think well of it yet. Upon land in good tilth, we suppose that usually nearly or quite 30 tons, undried, can be obtained per acre. When dried, it is probably reduced to one fourth of its weight when green. But even then the result is large; for 7 or 8 tons per acre of stalks, so small and good that cattle will consume them without waste, is a large product. Such stalks, well cured, the cattle ate much more freely, and this too without much waste, in our barn the last winter, than they did the stalks upon which corn had ripened—though these latter were as well cured and as good flavored, apparently, as any that we ever handled.

But corn fodder generally will be less grown for winter feeding than for summer and early autumn. At the time in August and September, when the pastures are very liable to be short, the corn fodder works in very advantageously. No other growth that we have any acquaintance with, does so well. Those farmers, therefore, whose pastures are peculiarly liable to be pinched by drought, will do well to *sow* corn, and to sow some early, that it may be in readiness for use as soon as the pastures grow short.

The best course of procedure is not yet settled. Some prefer sowing broadcast and cutting with the scythe. The labor required by this method is small. But *our* lands would become very weedy if thus left without tillage through the summer. Though the work be more, we sow in drills, and work with hoe and cultivator. Thus we keep down the weeds and give the soil the benefit that comes from stirring. Whether we gain or lose, comparatively, by so much labor, we are not able to say.

Sow some corn quite soon, and then at intervals of ten days or a fortnight, sow more; and continue to do this up to the 20th of June or the first of July.

What variety of corn is best for this purpose? Mr Asa M. Holt, of Connecticut, has in part answered this question in the subjoined communication. He is right, we think, in preferring northern corn to southern. The cattle do like the stalks of the northern best, and will waste less of them. But among the northern corns there is much variety, both as to the sweetness and the *hardness* of stalks. The sweet corns have a sweeter tasting stalk than others, and generally their stalk is not hard and brittle. Of the various kinds that we have used, the Tuscarora furnishes the best stalk, but there is the same trouble attending it which Mr Holt finds with what he calls the *tall sugar*, viz: that it very often fails to vegetate. We much wish that some accurate experiments might be made with the several varieties, and that analyses of them might be furnished.

From what we have experienced as to their relative brittleness when we have been binding up the stalks, we infer that the different varieties, take up quite different quantities of silicates, and probably they may of other matters. As a general rule, we think the *harder* and more brittle the stalk, the less the cattle like it. Among all the varieties of northern corn that we have worked much upon, the Red Blaze has the most brittle and the poorest stalk.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our correspondents upon this subject of corn fodder.

Mr Holt's letter is as follows:

GREEN CORN FODDER.

Mr Editor—I recollect that some time since, you asked for information about the relative value of the different varieties of corn for green fodder. To this inquiry I then meant to give you an answer at the first leisure hour, but a pressure of other business and cares, has prevented my doing it till this time. But as I think the subject is an important one, and as the season for sowing corn is rapidly advancing, I hasten to give you the following sketch, which should have been more complete in its details, if I could have found more time to perfect it.

For a considerable number of years past, I have been in the habit of sowing corn for green fodder. And some half dozen years ago, I published in the New England Farmer, a communication on the subject, stating something of the amount of crop, &c. Up to that time, and since that time, till the last season, I sowed the tall southern horse-tooth corn, both because it made the greatest amount of stalks, and because the stalks continued green longer than the stalks of the northern corn, before they ripened or dried up. And once I paid a seed dealer two dollars per bushel for that kind of corn for seed, when I might have had northern corn at less than half that price, because the horse-tooth corn made so much the largest *amount* of crop. I had usually let the horse-tooth corn stand till it was 6 or 7 feet high, and nearly ready to tassel out, before I cut it. In this condition we cut and fed it out. My horse and cow ate it greedily for the first day or two. After this, they generally seemed unwilling to eat much of any thing more than the leaves, and usually left all, or nearly all of the stalks, and seemed unwilling to eat them. With this kind of keeping, my horse did business rather better than he did on *dry* hay, and just about as well as he did on *green* hay, or grass which was fed out to him as soon as it was cut. But with either of these kinds of food, he always wanted grain to enable him to do much business.

The last season, however, I was *so lucky* as not to be able to procure the tall southern corn for sowing, and consequently sowed one of the varieties of northern flint corn. Unluckily, we had used up most of our manure, before we prepared the ground for the corn, and the *amount* of the crop was consequently very small in bulk, when compared with what we usually obtained by sowing the southern corn with a plenty of manure. But when we fed out the green stalks which grew from the northern corn, we thought *their* value was greater than the value of the crop of southern corn which usually grew on the same spot when it was well manured. And last season, when I began to cut my green corn fodder, which had grown from northern corn, I gave it to my horse without any grain, and he generally ate up every particle which was given him—leaves, stalks and all, without leaving a bit, and he continued to eat it clean without wasting any of it. And what was still more pleasing, I found that he was more active, and gained more flesh, without grain, when fed with the stalks grown from northern corn, than I ever had a horse gain, when fed on stalks which grew from the southern corn, with 4 to 6 quarts of oats daily into the bargain.

My oldest son has made a number of trials to see whether there is any perceptible difference in the taste of the juice of the stalks of the different kinds of corn; and he says that among the kinds which he has tried, he finds that the stalks of the sugar corn, afford much the sweetest juice, and that the stalks of the tall southern corn afford a smaller amount of sweetness in their juice, than any other kind which he has tasted. This fact seems important, and well worth the attention of all those who attempt to make sugar or molasses from cornstalks.

I do not mean to encourage the expectation of a good crop of green corn fodder from poor and exhausted land without manure. But last year from northern corn, and with very little manure, we had a more valuable crop, though a smaller one, than we have usually had from the same spot, when well manured, and sowed with southern corn—consequently, when I again sow corn for fodder, I intend, by all means, to sow northern corn, and I should greatly prefer the *tall* sugar corn to all other sorts with which I am acquainted, were it not for the fact that the sugar corn is very apt to fail of vegetating.

In haste, yours, respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Conn., May 1, 1843.

BONES.

We have used on our little farm within the last two years, nearly 200 bushels of crushed bone; and among all the different manures that we have used, we think this the cheapest. Not that we would trust to this alone; but would use it at the rate of 15 or 20 bushels per acre, in connection with other manures; lessening the quantity of the others, so that the expense shall be no greater than though the bone was not applied. We have tried mixing it with soil, that it may ferment before it is applied to the land:—we have mixed too with ashes and soil;—also with ashes and salt ley. Besides this, we have put it upon the land dry, just as it comes from the cask; and we are far from being satisfied there is any need of mixing it in advance of its application to the soil. We find it working *immediately*, and working well, when we sow it broadcast just as it comes from the mill, and harrow it in. Our use of it upon winter rye, where we sowed in this way, at the time of putting in the seed, showed the quickness of its action, for in three weeks from the time of sowing, any one could see a very marked superiority in the rye where there were only 9 bushels of dry bones applied per acre, over that where no bone was applied. The results of that trial were briefly this. Where no bone was used, we had only 7 bush. and 8 qts. of rye per acre: where 9 bushels of bone were applied, we had 14 bushels and 17 qts. per acre: where the bone was at the rate of 16 bushels, the rye was 19 bushels and 12 qts. per acre. By fair trial we ascertained that each bushel of bone gave us the first year three additional pecks of rye. On other crops the bone seemed to do equally well, but in all other trials, where the bone has been used, we have used also other manures and therefore could not so well assign the exact effects of each. But we would not have the inference made that bone is to do equally well on all soils. Where the land is clayey or heavy, its benefits are generally small. But on loamy lands, that are not in a high state of cultivation, its action is usually good. The easiest way to ascertain whether the bone would be useful on your own lands, is to get a bushel or a cask and try it.

If the farmer is compelled to purchase any kind of manure, we think he would do as well with bone as any thing else, unless his soils are very rich, or heavy and strong.

Correction.—Week before the last, we inserted a communication from Mr Wm. Salisbury, of Medfield, in which he was made to say, that he took matches and dry "*birch*" to burn out the borer. He writes us that he has never had much love for "the birch" since the acquaintance he had with it in his boyhood. He meant to say that he took a dry *brick* for igniting the match.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending May 7.

May, 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	1	48	58	56	E.
Tuesday,	2	44	52	48	W.
Wednesday,	3	42	52	46	E.
Thursday,	4	33	59	52	E.
Friday,	5	48	52	57	E.
Saturday,	6	42	54	48	E.
Sunday,	7	46	60	60	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 8, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 200 Beef Cattle. 16 Cows and Calves.—20 pairs Working Oxen. 120 Sheep, and 1375 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—In consequence of the limited number of Beef cattle at market, prices advanced considerable. We quote a very few at a trifle more than our highest quotations. First quality $5.50. Second quality, $5.00 a $5.25. Third quality, $4.00 a 4.75.

Cows and Calves.—From $14 to $35.

Working Oxen.—$45, $48, $60, and $75.

Sheep.—Lots were sold from $1.75 to $3.00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 1-4 to 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-4 to 5 1-2 for barrows. Large Barrows 5 1-4. At retail, 5 and 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

The market has been very dull throughout the week, and prices for Corn have declined.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 57 to 58—Southern, round yellow, old, 56 a 57—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 00—do. do. white 54 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 65 a 00—do. Southern, 58 a 6 — Oats, Southern, 25 a 28—Northern do. 29 to 30—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a —Bran, 22 a—.

FLOUR. The sales of the week have been materially checked and prices are somewhat lower.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $4 50 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $4 37 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $4 50 a 0 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 37 a 4 50 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 37 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $4 37 a 4 50—Richmond Canal, $4 37 a 4 50 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 25 a 0 00— do fancy brands $5 37 a 5 50 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $5 00 a 5 25. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of late have materially diminished, and prices are somewhat lower.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 8 75—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 00 a 00 00—do Clear $11 00 a 11 50 do. Mess, 9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 0 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 9 a 11—do store, uninspected, 9 a 14—do dairy, very scarce,—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¼ a 6¾ —do South and Western, 6 a 6½ — Hams, Boston, 6½ a 0 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been a moderate demand for Domestic wool, but no improvement in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood, do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23—Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

Nothing doing—stock very light, and prices nominal.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 9 a 11. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 6 to 8c.—New 9 to 11.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for 5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE PINKS; PÆONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COWSLIPS, &c.

Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of *equal quality*, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge. The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes by sending $5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject.

HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory
April 1, 1843.

TO LET OR SELL,

The Mill and privileges in Lynnfield, on Saugus river, formerly occupied by Adam Hawkes, Esq. as a clothing mill, together with copper, brass and iron kettles. For further particulars apply to Edward Upton, or David Preston near the premises. 3t. April 26.

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

An active man, of industrious habits, who from long and practical experience has acquired a thorough knowledge of his business in the Green House, Hot House, Framing and Kitchen Garden, no objection to the management of a small Farm. If required can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for good conduct and capability. Letters addressed post paid to A. B, at the New England Farmer office will be attended to. Ap. 26.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by

April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

French Pear and Plum Trees of the most approved varieties. Also, French Rose and Rasberry bushes, of the best sorts, and suitable for this climate. The above have lately arrived, and are in fine order. Currant bushes, white and red, superior large fruit, and Asparagus Roots, for sale by AARON D. WILLIAMS, Back Street, Roxbury, or at his stall No. 102 Quincy Market.

April 18.

GUANO MANURE.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market street, a small lot of the celebrated Guano Manure in packages of one quart each, at 25 cents. Those who are disposed to experiment with it, are requested to call soon, as the supply is small. *Also,*

Ohio Grape Vines and Ever Bearing Rasberry Plants. The former at $2 each, and the Rasberrys at $1, or $18 per doz. for the Grapes and $9 for the Rasberries.

For a description of this new Grape,—Rasberry, see Mr. Longworth's account in N. E. Farmer No. 23, Vol. xxi. Gentlemen who have left their names for the Grape Vines and Ever-Bearing Rasberries, are requested to call and take them. *Also,*

Asparagus Roots and Grape Vines.

Fine Asparagus Roots in fine order for planting, Isabella Catawba, Sweet Water, and Black Hamburg Grape Vines furnished by the subscribers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 18.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, has for sale, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do. Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered in any part of the city, *free of expense.*

Also an extra fine lot of Dwarf Pear and Apple Trees.

Orders left at the Nursery will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

Nonantum Vale Gardens and Nurseries.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,

BRIGHTON. MASS.

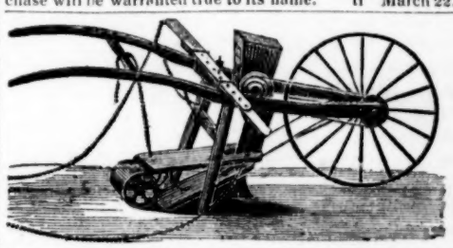
Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines, &c. Rare and beautiful specimens of Green House Plants, constantly for sale. Particular attention has been given to the cultivation of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Goosberry and Currant.

Apple Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, and Nectarine Trees.

Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Dahlia and Peony Roots.

Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants of every variety.

Orders left at the Nursery, or at the Counting Room, 78 Washington street, Boston, or directed by mail, to Brighton, will meet with prompt and careful attention and every purchase will be warranted true to its name. tf March 22.



WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS.

The subscribers have received, by the barque Niagara, a large supply of EARLY PEAS—among which are

Cedo Nulli,—Early Frame,—Early Warwick,—Bishop's Early Dwarf,—Blue Imperial. Also on hand

Early Washington,—Early Dwarf,—Early Hill's,—Dwarf Marrowfats,—Tall do, &c.

March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

QUINCE SEED.

20 lbs. fresh Quince Seed, for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 & 52 North Market street. March 29.

SCIONS! SCIONS!

The subscriber is now enabled to supply Scions of the very best varieties of *Pear, Apple, Plum,* and *Cherry.*

Having a very large number of specimen Fruit Trees in his Gardens, from which fruits have been gathered, is a surety that the Scions can be relied on as *genuine.*

Communications upon the subject relative to the varieties and qualities, or to quantity and price, directed to the subscriber will be promptly responded to and orders executed with dispatch.

Large quantities will be furnished at reduced rates.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Nonantum Vale, Brighton, Feb. 13th, 1843.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We have the most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds to be found in the country, fresh and pure. We invite our friends to call and select for themselves.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distress in the West.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter dated at Pontiac, Michigan, April 4th, says:

"I have been in this State 25 years, and this is the hardest winter I have seen, and more distress among men and beasts, particularly the latter, than I have ever heard of before. The cattle in this county have suffered beyond description. It is impossible to tell how many cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, have died from starvation. It is nothing uncommon for us to hear that such a farmer has killed more or less of his stock, to put them out of misery. Many a cow has been offered for $2, and yesterday I saw a yoke of oxen, four cows and a yearling sold for $50, because the owner had nothing to feed them on."

A letter to the Rochester Democrat, from Edwardsburg, Mich, says:

"Inevitable famine is approaching for beasts, and we fear for man. I have tried for two days to buy grain, but cannot secure a bushel without money, and hardly with that—and that is scarce as fodder. I heard from different quarters yesterday, that cattle are dying from starvation in great numbers. Many are killing off the poorest to save a few of the best. It is estimated that more than one-half of the people are entirely destitute of fodder and grain. Nothing is left for teams during spring work, and not a particle of fodder any where to be obtained, not even straw, for love or money."

Manners.—Attention to manners may not appear, at first view, to have any connection with the health. But it is not so. All our habits of body and mind are so intimately related, that their mutual influence is great; and not one of these habits can be named that does not, directly or indirectly, affect the health. And I maintain that gentlemanly manners prevalent in good society, are favorable to health. I speak not here of Chesterfieldian niceties, nor Chesterfieldian absurdities; but those fundamental rules of politeness, which regulate the conduct of a gentleman. These principles dispose him to treat others with urbanity, kindness, and due respect; to make him extremely cautious of injuring their feelings, diminishing their reputation, or throwing obstacles in the way of their enjoyment. And on the contrary, it is a leading object in all his intercourse with others, to make them happy; not, indeed, by any sacrifice of truth, or principle, but by exhibiting a disposition to befriend them—to overlook their minor failings, and to give them credit for every virtue which they really exhibit. Now such treatment from our fellow-men, has a powerful tendency to buoy up the mind, and make it cheerful, and thus to promote health. And by cultivating such feelings towards others, we shall perceive a happy reaction upon ourselves; contributing not a little to bodily, as well as mental sanity and enjoyments.—*Hitchcock.*

Warm Bread.—Dr. Bell, in his excellent work on regimen and longevity, states that bread yet warm, or even recently from the oven, is unwholesome, especially to those whose exercise in the open air is limited. It is prejudicial to the dyspeptic, and to those who, without acknowledging themselves to be on this list, suffer frequently from pain and spasm in the stomach. Of the same injurious nature is hot buttered toast.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

We can supply the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, English Wood, Early Virginia, Hovey's Seedling, Methven Castle, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, and many other fine varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 15.

10,000 PEAR STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 Pear Stock of American growth in first rate order, and much superior to those imported. For two feet Stock $3 00 per hundred.
One and a half do. do. 2 50 do
Feb. 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.
Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. } Feb. 1.
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. }

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

WINSHIPS.

Received by recent arrivals from France and England, 500 large Orange and Dessert Portugal and Standard QUINCE TREES, six or more feet in height, very desirable productions for every Horticulturist to possess, being the large kind of fruit. Several thousand fine Pear and Apple Stocks, by the hundred or thousand. Also, by the same arrivals, the usual importations of new fruit bearing Trees among them a large quantity of handsome Bartlett Pear Trees, and Ornamental productions, all of which can be had immediately, by forwarding orders by mail, addressed to WINSHIPS', Brighton, Mass., or left at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S, 51 & 52 North Market street, Boston. March 29.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

OF PEAR and PLUM, of PEACH and CHERRY TREES—a collection unrivalled in former years, for fine trees of new and finest kinds. Fruits most valuable, more rare, being just received from Europe in new supplies, of things also uncommon, and beautiful, or no where else to be obtained.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, of Double Dahlias, and other flowering Plants, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Thorns for hedges, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed in Mats and Moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left with any of the authorised agents in Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 18, 1843. eptJ1

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

The subscribers can furnish every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs which can be obtained at the Nurseries in the vicinity of Boston, at low prices, and of the first quality, and pack them securely, so that they can be sent to any part of the country in safety.

Those who may be in want of Trees will be well accommodated by sending their orders to the subscribers at No. 52 North Market Street.
March 22. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NURSERY

H. VANDINE, informs the public that he has a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, Shrubs, &c.

Cambridgeport, Winsor Street, 1 1 2 mile from Boston.
April 12.

BUCKTHORNS FOR HEDGES.

10,000 Buckthorn plants, averaging about one foot in height. Also, Pear Trees, standard and dwarf, of the new and fine varieties, for sale by JOHN C. LEE, at his Nursery, in Dearborn street, North Salem. 6w. March 15.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price 62½.
Boston, April 13.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.